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ISSIONARY GEOGRAPHY.

om the London Methodist Magazine. account of the Great Namacquas, in frica ; from MR. B. SHAW's Journal. nt Namacqua Land lies on the coast of Africa, between the Namacquas and the Damaras, exfrom about 24 to 29 degress of atitude. Some parts of this almost oun region are mountainous and barthe extreme, whilst others produce of grass for innumerable multitudes An the savage animals which he lonely deserts, are to be found part or other of this extensive From information which we obthe village of Gammap, it seems ete are numerous tribes north-east Smacquas, whose country is free muinos, being, far as the eye can actensive plain, yielding plenty at possessing abundant fountains. Great Namacquas are doubtless of me origin with the Bushmen on the of the colony, (of the Cape of Hope,) and of the Little Namacquas

maras on the west. figure of the Namaquas in by no without attractions. They are getaller than the Hottentots within ony, and are quite erect, and well ioned. Their colour is of a yelbrown, though this is only appaom their hands and faces, the rest eir bodies being discoloured by and dirt. Those who are in hot es, and who are destitute of clothonsider the custom of greasing the to be highly useful; this being the ethod which they have of preventheir skins from being shrivelled and ed by the scorching sun.

its boundary. They differ much

the Caffres and Bootchuanas on the

salso from their nearest neighbors,

Great Namacquas are of a mild and disposition, and towards those who them with humanity, perfectly es. Honesty is pourtrayed in their nance, and they are by no means faffection for their families and con-They will share the last morsel possession with one who is hungry, ctions are cast upon any, who, to er own expressions, "eat alone— wae—or smoke alone." Strangers them, are treated with kindhe not only travelled amongst perfect safety, but they most libepplied all our wants, and were to render us every possible as-During the time that the had possession of the Colony, plun-

parties were frequently sent out t these tribes, who not only took their cattle, but committed the greatarbarities. The Namacquas, as be expected, sought revenge, and of the plunderers met with the fate o justly deserved, whilst others constrained to flee for their lives. thstanding the cruelties which they aperienced from Christian savages, saries may travel amongst them it danger.

ir huts do not differ in their conon from those of the Little Namathey are perfect hemispheres formthe boughs of trees, and covered hatting. The sedges of which their re made being of an inferior kind, oyels have but a mean appearance. of them may properly be called rich, y possess immense numbers of cattle, besides goats and sheep. re frequently surprised at the retheir cows and oxen from the fields; of dust, seen floating in the air on side of the village, were continuing proach each other, till the cattle raised them, were all brought tointo one fold, where they remain night. They delight much in their and, like the Caffres, they turn the of their favorite ones in every diwhich fancy suggests to them as

ir chief subsistence is animal food ilk; they have no bread or vegebut there are roots that grow sponsly in the field, and which they and eat. They likewise use a sort ss seed, much resembling our Engyeigrass, but of a heavier body. after being made clean, is mixed hilk, and makes a good substitute for

al. They do not, however, gather selves, but steal it from the nests laborious ants. The milk is somedrank sweet as taken from the cows, more generally put into vessels gulate, in which state it is supposed far more nutritious, the best proof of is the healthy appearance of those om it is used.

ir dress is similar to that of the surng tribes. Many of the males wear about the waist, to which is hung a case made of mckall's skin : have a covering of soft lenther, and her amongst them have in addition o, a sort of wheel suspended at the an ornamented girdle—the wheel med of thick leather, and set ads of copper or iron. Their caor cloaks) are composed of the sheep, jackals, or wild cats and herve for their nightly covering.

are either made of bullock's hide, or the | yet many of them have servants of the prepared skins of wild animals. The females wear a little apron ten or twelve inches in breadth, and as many in length. It is formed of skin, and ornamented according to the taste of the wearer, with various tassels reaching to the knee. Some of them make caps of skin for their their ears, &c.
heads, and others cover them with the Some of the Namacquas make bamboo-

cured maws of sheep or calves. They have ornaments of ivory, copper and iron rings on their legs and arms, and are much attached to beads, with which their wrists and necks, and sometimes their waists are decorated. Many had their hair adorned with small shells, in which the figure of a star seemed to have the preference. A red powder mingled with fat, and profusely laid on the head, forms in their estimation, a rich pomatum : Some of their heads appeared as if overlaid with red pastry-those of others resembled a mop for washing floors—and some had the resemblance of the quills of the porcupipe. Their appearance was curious, wild, and to a stranger even terriffic. The ladies use various sorts of paint, with which they daub their cheeks: Here their difference of taste is displayed, some using red, others brown, and some a jet black, being a composition of charcoal and fat blended together.

Each tribe or clan is governed by a chief who attends to the forms handed down from generation to generation. The chief receives the hind part of every bullock which is slaughtered; this he distributes amongst the males of his village, all of whom are called his soldiers. He also collects a sufficiency of milk by the door of his hut, to deal out amongst the poor and the needy. On the death of his wife, every male who has arrived at years of maturity, gives him a cow, which, after a cer-tain number of years, is again returned. A part of every animal taken in bunting is required by the chief, and though it should be in a state of putrefaction before it can be brought him, he nevertheless demands

They carry with them their ancient weapons, the bow and arrows. The arrows are preserved in a case or quiver, and are deeply poisoned. The assagy, which is a sort of spear fixed to the end of a tapering shaft, is in general use : in throwing this weapon they are remarkably expert; but are quite alarmed at firearms, and will, if possible make their escape from them.

Their petty wars generally originate respecting their cattle, but they are seldom of a serious nature. Their engagements may generally be compared to the shamfights of children; yet, if Bushmen or others have stolen away their cattle, a commando is despatched to retake them, in doing which, death is sometimes the con-

In many things they are exceedingly superstitious, and their sorcerers exercise various tricks amongst them, to which most of them give credence. When a person is sick, the sorcerer is sent for, who examines the place where the pain is seated, and privately letting a small bit of wood fall upon it, he declares it has come out of the sick man's flesh. Sometimes he cuts off the first joint of the little finger of his patient, pretending that the sickness will go out with the blood. Of this we had numerous proofs in the many persons whom we saw who had lost the first, and some the second joint of their little fingers. On such occasions the sorcerer demands the fattest sheep in the flock, which is killed and feasted upon. Sometimes incisions are made in the part affected, at other times red hot iron is laid upon it to scorch and blister it, and sometimes they cover it with a plaster of fat. Many wore upon their heads the skins of galls .- Those galls had been taken from animals slaughtered on some particular occasion, such as on their being declared to have arrived at man's estate, on their shooting some wild animal, or at the time of their marriage. The females perform what they call another slaughter, or another sacrifice. For this particular cattle are destined, and none but particular persons are allowed to partake thereof: the males are altogether excluded. I doubt not but this custom has in former ages been intended as a sort of religious ordinance, but nothing of that kind is at present intended by it, as they are totally in the dark respecting every truth even in natural religion. In one of their villages the rising of a very stormy wind was attributed to our having changed our linen and clothes, and the calm which commenced the following day they attributed to the same circumstance. Br. Schmelen having put on another waistcoat, they supposed the wind to have settled in consequence of the change. They do not like to be numbered, as they think it to be a teken that death will soon take them away. On seeing the mist arise out of the sea, they believe that strangers are coming amongst them, and hold themselves in readiness. They are much afraid of an eclipse, as also of the meteor vulgarly called the falling star; they consider it a

will drive them to another part, and beg of the star to spare them.

token of sickness amongst their cattle, and

Damara nation to watch their cattle by day, and bring them to the fold in the evening. Some of the Damaras are also employed amongst them as smiths, who make rings for their arms, assagys for their defence, and ornaments of copper for

ses to contain their milk, and a few have small gardens for the purpose of raising tobacco, which they exchange with their neighbors. The women make mats for their houses, milk the cows, clean the grass-seed for food, and pound the bark with which their hair is powdered. When a hunting party is formed, the whole herde go out together, and forming themselves into a large circle, they surround the place where it is expected that the animal will be found. The circle is then contracted, and all of them draw nearer to the object of their pursuit; on the rising up of the game, each, is ready for the attack, and a shower of assagys suddenly deprive him

Some of them are kind to the sick, but the ageds infirm are often treated with cruelty. When a party are about to emigrate to some other part of the country, a small inclosure or fold is made of bushes; in this fold those who are unable to travel (perhaps an aged father or mother) are shut up ; a sheep is generally left for their subsistence, which being eat up, they either die of hunger, or are devoured by the wild beasts of the desert. Mr. MOFFAT, on a journey northward of the Orange River, found, "in the middle of a wild country an old woman who had been left to perish by her companions, among whom were her own children. It was proposed to remove her to another kraal, but she refused, because the people there would do the same to her as her own friends had done." Mr. Schemelen, who has witnessed similar instances, frequently charged them during our journey with this most unnatural crime, and warned them against

the practice in future. At their funerals they practice no ceremonies. Soon as a person has ceased to breathe, or even before the vital functions have completed their work, his friends press the body, in order that the corpse may lie more compact. A small round hole is then scratched in the ground, and the corpse placed in it, in a sitting posture; after which a pile of stones to the height of four of five feet is heaped upon it, to prevent any wild animals from taking it away. They are generally much alarmed at the thought of death, and when a family has lost one of its members, the house in which they dwelt is speedily removed to another situation. They seem to have but little idea of traffic, yet from the many iron bodkins which we saw amongst them, it is certain that they have some intercourse with the nations on the east. On enquiring from whom they had obtained those articles, they answered " from the people where the sun comes up." It is evident that the natives cross the Continent from east to west, and ! doubt not but Missionaries will find that course, and be able to unite by a chain of various links, the Missions to the Bootchuanas with those of the great Namacquas.

It was exceeding desirable that Walvish Bay (lat. 22. 54. S. and long. 44. 36. E.) should be visited by some Missionary which I apprehend is only a few weeks journey from Bethany. I have conversed with an English captain, now in Capetown, who was on shore at that place he saw the natives, and got a supply of water. If a settlement were formed at that Bay, the Missionaries residing there, might act as agents to the brethren at Bethany, the Fish river, &c. which would supercede the necessity of leaving their stations, and travelling to Cape Town for

necessaries. We have cause to believe from a variety of circumstances, that the Lord is, by a secret influence, preparing the minds of the heathen for the reception of the Gopel: "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest."-Lon. Meth. Mag.

Present State of the Slave Trade.

Report of a Special Committee of the London African Institution.

It had been referred to a Special Committee, to form a Digest of the information relative to the Slave Trade, recently laid on the Table of the House of Commons; and to communicate such Digest, with their Observations thereon, to the Board. This communication was made to the Directors on the 8th of May; and has been printed, by their order, as a Supplement to the Annual Report of the present year. It occupies 180 pages; and is filled with details, the nature and bearing of which are clearly stated, by the Committee themselves, in the following summary of its contents :-

"The Committee feel that it will be impossible for any Member of the African Institution to peruse these documents In their pastoral way of life they have without strong emotions. They exhibit, not much work to require their attention, on the part of our Government, a perpet-

ual and painful struggle against the apathy and negligence (to use the very mildest terms of which the case will admit) of those whom it has been urging almost without intermission, but hitherto almost in vain, to perform their solemn contracts, to redeem their repeated pledges, and to act up to their public declarations.

"If a close scrutiny might be able to discover one or two instances, in which opportunities of beneficial interference may have been overlooked, even by our own Government, yet the comparison between its conduct in regard to the Slave Trade and that of the other Members of the Alliance, is too honourable to Great Britain, and too gratifying to the friends of Africa, to be passed without observation.

" In other countries, the men in power, with few exceptions, appear to have contented themselves with bare professions, and to have made few or no spontaneous exertions in this cause. Even some of the best disposed among them have appeared rather resentful of complaint, as if it implied a charge of insincerity, than earnest by their conduct to obviate the possibility of such an imputation: nay, instances are not wanting, still judging from appearances, where they have sought rather to excuse criminals, than to discover, to punish, or even to restrain them. And when such are the dispositions manifested by persons in high station, it were folly to indulge any other expectation than that the subaltern agents both abroad and at home should be not only generally supine, but too frequently conniving and corrupt.

" In the case of one Power, (Spain) the Committee find the attempt revived to hide the enormities of its Slave Trade under the miserable pretence of concern for the souls of those, on whose bodily and mental feelings they scruple not to inflict the most grievous of all injuries.

"In another, (Portugal) they discover an apparently fixed determination to cling to this flagitious Commerce at all hazards, unless it can wring, from the sympathies of this country toward Africa, a large redeeming price for the blood which it will otherwise deliberately shed, and for the agonies and tortures which it will otherwise deliberately inflict.

"By a third, (Netherlands) of whom better things might have been expected, the utmost pains have been taken to establish such a limitation of its own solemn engagements, as must fritter away or wholly destroy all the beneficial effects which they were designed to produce, so long as one State in Europe shall be found unprincipled enough to connive at crimes which it has professed to renounce and to punish; or so long as Portugal, persisting which she has declared to be a violation of the sacred principles of religion and humanity, shall be able to supply a human victim from her own possessions in Angola, or to glean man, woman, or child from the interior of Africa.

" Of the conduct of a fourth Power. (France) the Committee are unwilling to express themselves in terms that would appropriately convey their feelings. They will, therefore, abstain from the attempt in the hope, that, in a country where public opinion is not without very considerable influence and where information may be widely diffused, the bare statement of the facts of the case will produce their due effect, both on the Government and the People.

"They would only remark, that every one of these Governments, whose subjects. it will be seen, carry on the Slave Trade. almost without disguise, and certainly with impunity, has joined in the hnequivocal reprobation of the Traffic, in language as strong as the most sincere detestation could suggest.

"It seems important, also, to remark, that while Great Britain has been waging this unequal conflict with the avarice and profligacy of the Traders of so many other States, which have certainly not shewn any extraordinary ardour in repressing the crimes of their own subjects, it has derived but little aid from the reclamations and remonstances of Austra, Russia, and Prussia: who stand equally pledged with Great Britain, to enforce and execute the solemn sentence pronounced on the Slave Trade, by the Powers of Europe assem. bled in Congress at Vienna; and to provide that it shall not be rendered abortive

by the arts or the influence of the miscre'

ants who are engaged in carrying it on. " America alone has practically seconded our efforts with cordiality. But even this Power—anxious as the Committee believe her to be in her wishes to destroy this enormous evil, in which too many of her own subjects still participate -- is restrained, by certain Constitutional considerations, from that full co-operation which is necessary to its effectual repression. If, however, the report shall be confirmed-that she has, by a Legislative Enactment, stamped the Slave Trade with the brand of piracy; and subjected every citizen of the United States, as well as every foreigner sailing under the American Flag, who shall be engaged in carrying it on, to capital punishment—she will have elevated her character to a height to which oth-

er nations may look with envy; and she

will have set an example, which Great Britain, the Committee cannot doubt, will be among the very first to imitate, and which must, sooner or later, become a part of the universal code of the civilized world."

Since the appearance of the Supplemental Report, Resolutions, and Addresses to His Majesty grounded on the documents contained therein, have been unapimously adopted by both Houses of Parliament-in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne; and in the House of Commons, on that of Mr. Wilberforce.

These Resolutions and Addresses are in full accordance with the sentiments of the Special Committee above stated, and enter at large and forcibly into the conduct of the European Powers. Of the late proceedings of the American States it is said-"In witnessing the conduct of the Le-

gislature of the United States on this occasion, we are led to reflect, with grateful exultation, on our common origin, and on those common laws and institutions, whose liberal spirit has prompted our American Brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a Tarffic in the persons of our fellow-creatures its just character and designation : and we cannot but express our earnest hopes, that not only we ourselves shall speedily follow so honourable an example, but that the day is not far distant, when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable Traffic shall be pronounced to be piratical, to be an offence against all human kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress." [Lon. Mis. Reg.

WEST INDIES.

The following Extract of a Letter from Mr. FRENCH, dated St. Eustatius, Dec. 16, 1900. will be read with interest, as it describes a pleasing instance of the influence of Christian instruction:

I have on this island four established places of worship, in each of which I preach once in the course of the week. The last of those places was opened under the following peculiar circumstance: -A slave belonging to a person on this island, had run away from his master, and become a most notorious robber, and having got others to join him, he was appointed their captain. He resided with them in the mountains fourteen months, but having been surprised while committing one of his predatory plunders, he was taken and put in confinement. His master expostulated with him on the badness of his conduct; but the slave replied, that no one had cared for his religious concerns, and therefore he had been ignorant and wicked.

The master applied to me, and I told him that if he would let me pread negroes, I would save him a great deal of trouble. I went to the robber, conversed with him, and left him apparently sorry for his past wickedness, and purposing to act very differently in future. The master offered me a large warehouse to preach in, and has since fitted it up for the purpose; I preach in it to all his negroes, with his own family, and to many others who attend from the neighborhood. The late robber himself, I am happy to state, manifests a real change of life and heart, to the truth of which his master bears a pleasing testimony. He has been received as a scholar into our Sunday school, and has since requested to be admitted on trial as a member of Society. When he came to make his request, all present joined in prayer for him, that he might be kept from falling, and we wept with joy over him "who was dead but is alive, who was lost but is found."

Our excellent Governor lately visited, with his Secretary and a member of the Council, the Sunday school; and expressed his high satisfaction with the improvement of the children. I am happy to say, that about forty of them manifest a work of grace on their minds, and are regularly met once a week, to receive such advices and cautions as their circumstances seem to require. [Lon. Meth. Mag.

AWFUL ALARM.

In New-York, on the 21st Sept. a little past 10 o'clock, P. M, the principal part of the ceiling of the roof of the Baptist meeting-house at the corner of Chrystie and Delancy street, called Be-thel church, of which Mr. Chase is pastor, separated in a body from the rafters, and fell with a tremendous crash to the floor. The plastering, lathing and forring, or planking, by which it was affixed to the rafters, came in a solid mass together, and damaged the pews, on which it fell very materially. Had this dreadful accident happened during the time of divine service, the consequent destruction of lives must have been lamentably great. Serious mischief was creasioned by an unfounded alarm, soon after commencing wership in this new building; a crowded congregation precipitated themseves from the gaileries and windows in the utmost terror and confusion, to the great injury of limbs and the loss of clothing. But on examining the building, the suspicions of its insufficiency were dissipated, and the house has since been excessively througed without apprehension of danger. - How strongly should accidents of this kind enforce attention to strength and security in erecting and completing edifices; deficiencies may be the means of fatal consequences to hundreds! Exc. Journal.

A distinguished character, in 'n neighboring nation, had an extraordinary mark of distinction and konor sent him by his prince as he lay on his death-bed. "Alas!" said he, looking coldly upon it, "this is a mighty fine thing here, in this country: but I am just going to a country where it will be of ne service to me."

From the Herald. Extracts from a letter of the Rev. PLINY FISH, to the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, of Boston. Smyrna, May 4, 1821.

Rev. and Dear Sir,- Having lately returned from a tour to the ruins of Ephesus, I have thought it might possibly afford you some gratification to receive a detailed account of this little excursion. I set out on Monday, April 9th, in company with Mr. George Perkins of Smyrna, and Messrs Thomas and Joseph Langdon of Bos ton. With four attendants, viz. a Turkish Janizary, an Armenian, and two Greeks, we left Smyrna at 4 o'clock P. M. went out by the Caravan Bridge, on the east side of the town, and then turned to the south, leaving Bujah on our lett, and, a little while afterwards, Sedicui on our right. At 6 we passed a coffee house nearly east of Sedicui. At 7 1-2, after travelling a short distance over a rough road, we came to another coffee house, where were several armed Turks. They came out and demanded money; whether as a sort of toll for passing the road, or on some other pretext, we did not stop to inquire. The Value of ten or twelve cents satisfied them, and we went on. At 9 we put up for the night at another coffce house, standing on the south side of a rivulet; the place is called Trianda or Terranda. About midnight, some Turks came after horses for a Pasha, who is now travelling through the country. One of our attendants Heard them say, " These Franks have a Janizary with them, we cannot get their horses." Upon the, they went in pursuit of others.

The next morning at 5, we resumed our journey. At 7 we passed another coffee house, and near it we met the Pasha's men, who came after our horses. They had found six or eight horses. and were taking them, while several women. probably the wives of the men who owned the orses, were running and crying after them. This they continued to do for about an hour : but finding it of no avail, they gave up the pur-

suit, and returned. When a Pasha travels through the country (an occurrence which is by no means rare,) he is psuatly accompanied by some hundred attendants, who receive from him no other compensatron than the privilege of living on the people of the country through which they pass, or the city in which they may happen to be quartered. As they move, they take horses wherever they can find them, ride them a few days, until they find fresh on s, and then send the first ones back. The poor peasants, instead of expecting any reward for the use of their horses, or for the provisions, &c. which are taken from them, have only to be

grateful that no more is taken. At 9 o'clock, after having passed a large valby with hells at a great distance on both sides, and a poud of water on our left, we stopped for breaklast at a coffee house called Jellet. We had passed in sight of one small collection of hute on our left, and two on our right. Large flocks of cattle, sheep and goats, were seen in different directions. A little past ten we set sward towards Ephesus, and soon came to a branch of the Cayster, and rode along the west side of a fertile valley at the foot of Mount Gallesus. On an elevated summit is an old castle called the castle of the goats; probably because so many of those animals are seen feeding in its vicinity. A little past one we crossed the Cayster, over a good stone bridge, in which were pieces of wrought marble, evidently taken from some ancient edifice. The passage of the bridge was rendered safe by firm side walls; a thing l do not recoilect to have seen before in this coun try. There is a fail of water at the bridge, and the place is occupied for a mil. At two we reached Ausaluck, in 12 hours ride from Smyrna. Strabo says that Ephesus was 320 standia, i. e. 40 miles south of Smyma. You will perceive that our journey corresponded well with this statement. We found at Aiasaluck three English gentlemen, who had been travelling in Egypt and Syria, and were now on their way to Smyr The only ceffee house in the place furnished lodgings for us all. Its walls were of stone & mud; its roof was thatched with grass and straw, and almost filled with swallow's nests. The establishment consists of two apartments, one for travellers, the other for their horses; the only passage to the stable leads through the centre or dining room, or whatever it may be called. Before the coffee house is a Sarcophagus, with an inscription on it, now almost entirely illegible. Beyond the Sarcophagus is a mosque. The ruins of several Turkish baths are in sight. Around the coffee house are a few miserable huts, which constitute the village of

We went to the church of St. John, at the foot of the hill on the west. It was probably built by the Greek Christians who settled at Aiasatuck when Ephesus was destroyed. When the Mahomedans took possession of the country, this like many other churches, was converted into a mosque. It is now entirely destroyed, without doors, windows, roof or floor. It is divided into four apartments. One embraces half the building, and seems to have been the church yard. In this yard some large trees are standing. The other three apartments are nearly equal and rank weeds are now growing undisturbed where Christians first, and afterwards Mahomedans, offered their prayers. In the church are some immensely large pillars of granite, said to have been taken from the temple of Diana, having thus served successively in a Pagan, a Christian and a Mahomedan place of worship.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning we mounted our horses, and leaving the Sarcophagus and the old mosque on our right, rode to Mount Prion, and then sent our horses back, and set out on foot to survey the ruins of Epheeus. The ground was covered with high grass or grain and a very heavy dew rendered the walking rather unpleasant. On the east side of the hill we found nothing worthy of notice; no appearance of having been occupied for buildings. On the north side was the Circus or stadium. Its length from east to west is 40 rods, or one stadium. The north or lower side was supported by arches which still remain. The area where the races used to be performed is now a field of wheat. At the west end was the gate. The walls adjoining it are still standing, and of considerable height & strength. North of the stadium, and separated only by a street, is a large square inclosed with fallen walls and filled with the ruins of various edifices. A street running worth and south divides this square in the centre. West of the stadium is an elevation of ground, level on the top, with an immense pedestal in the centre of it. What building stood there it is not easy to say. Between this and the stadium was a street passing from the great plain north of Ephesus inte the midst of the city.

I found on the plains of Ephesus some Greek peasants, men and women, employed in pulling up tares and weeds from the wheat. It reminded me of Matt. xiii. 28. I addressed them in Romaic, but found they understood very little of it, as they usually answered me in Turkish. ascertained, however, that all they belonged to villages at a distance, and came there to labor. Not one of them could read, but they said, there were priests and a schoolmaster in the vil-lage to which they belonged, who could read. I gave them some Tracts, which they promised to give to their priests and schoolmaster fort says, that when he was at Ephesus there were thirty or forty Greek families there. Chandler found only ten or twelve individuals. Now no human being lives in Ephesus; and in Aiasaluca which may be considered as Ephesus under another name, though not on precisely the same spot of ground, there are merely a few mi-serable Turkish buts. "The candlestick is removed out of his place." " How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people."

ossible not to think, with deep interest, of the vents which have transpired on this spot. Here has been desplayed from time to time, all the skill of the architect, the musician, the tragedi-an, and the orator. Here some of the most splen-did works of man have been seen in all their glory, and here the event has shown their transitory nature. How interesting would it be to stand among these walls, and have before the mind s full view of the history of Ephesus from its first foundation till now! We might observe the idolatrous and impure rights, and the cruel and bloody sports of Pagans succeeded by the preaching, the prayers, the holy and peaceable lives of the first Christians-these Christians martyred, but their religion still triumphing-pagan rites and pagan sports abolished, and the simple worship of Christ instituted in their room. We might see the city conquered and re-conquered, destroyed and rebuilt, till finally Christianity, arts, learning and prosperity, all vanish before the pestiferous breath of "the only people whose sole occupation has been to destroy."

The plain of Ephesus is now very unhealthy, owing to the fogs and mist which almost conti nually rest upon it. The land, however, is rich. and the surrounding country is both fertile and healthy. The adjacent hills would furnish many delightful situations for villages, if the difficulties were removed which are thrown in the way by a despotic government, oppressive Agas, and wandering banditti.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. we set out for Smyrna. At 10 we put up for the night at the same coffee house where we slept on our way down. The English travellers, having left Ephesus in the morning, had also put up there. Both compa nies, with all our attendants, and some Turks who also lodged there, made a total of between 20 and 30 men. The tavern consisted of but one room, with no floor, but mats spead on the ground, no bed, table or chair. Such are the ground, no bed, table or chair. accommodations usually afforded at the country taverns in Asia Minor. As to food and drink, the only article furnished is coffee made in the Turkish style, very thick, without sugar or milk.

At 6 o'clock on Thursday morning we resum ed our journey, in company with the English gentlemen, and about 10 we entered Smyrna from the south, by the way of the Jewish bury ing ground. We had left town on our depar-ture, with some apprehensions that a disturbance might take place, as there were accounts of a rebellion in Moldavia, and as a difficulty already existed, in consequence of the Turkish guard having insulted and abused the officers of a French ship of war now in port. We therefore approached Smyrna with solicitude. But before entering town we met Mr. Vanlennep, who told us all was quiet. We had, however, scarcely entered the part of the town where the Turks reside, when, on a sudden, we saw the people around us in motion, and in a few minutes the street was filled with armed Turks. It was impossible to learn the cause of this sudden move ment. In answer to our enquiries, one Turk told us, that the Greeks had rebelled, and were all in arms. Another said the Franks, (i. e. the Europeans,) had taken arms against the Turks A third, said they were going to attack the French ship of war. We could not learn the truth, and were not a little alarmed. Flight was impossible, and resistance would be utterly in vain, in case of danger. We were entirely in the hands of the Turks, and if there had been in fact any rebellion or war, it is impossible to say wha might have befallen us. Mustapha, our Janizary, took us immediately to the head quarters or the regiment of Janizaries to which he belonged, and we remained there under the guard of seve ral Janizaries till all became quiet, and we then pursued our way to Frank-street. On reaching our lodgings, we learned that a report reach ed town this morning from Constantinople, that a large army of Moldavians, under the prince Ipsilante, was marching against the Turks. Soon after this report was circulated, a man very innocently fired off a gun on his terrace. This was believed an alarm gun, and the Turks instantly flew to arms without knowing why, and the Greeks, panic struck, betook themselves as fast as possible to the boats and vessels in the harbor. Happily no blood was shed.

I carried with me the word of God in Turkish and in Greek, but found nobody to receive precious treasure. Possibly the tracts which I gave to the peasants on the plains of Ephesos may not be whally lost.

The present rebellion on the part of the Greeks, will probably prevent my doing much among them for some time. I should not think it prudent to travel much, or to circulate books among the Greeks very extensively, till these troubles are over. Mean time I shall be employed : and I trust, not unprofitably. As to the printing press, &c. I shall write more fully to Mr. Evarts and Mr. Tappan. I hope God designs to make us a blessing to western Asia. My health is good, and I love my work more and more.

I am your affectionate brother, PLINY FISH. AMERICAN INDIAN MISSIONS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS. BRAINERD .- (Continued from page 149.)

Extracts from the journal kept at this station, are given in the October Missionary Herald, extending from March 10, to June 9.

March 30. The Tennesse river rose so high, as to lay under water several hundred bushels of corn that had been secured in the ware-house. and most of it was spoiled. It had been thought to be perfectly secure, as no flood had been known to cover the ground where it stood.

April 4. Mrs. Hoyt was taken very sick-Mr. Buttrick also confined to his room, and almost to his bed by fever-only two brethren and sisters able to nurse the sick and provide for the numerous family.

Examination of the School. 16. This being the day appointed for the exmination of the schools, most of the parents of the children were present, and several others. We dressed the children decently, and first examined the girls' school; then walked in procession to the boys' school-house, and examined their school. We thought the children appeared well. All present seemed highly pleased with their improvement. After examination most of the children left us to spend the vacation at their respective homes.

May 17. The persons have been detected who broke open the trunk last winter, and the captain of the light horse wishes to know what articles were missing.

19. Father Hoyt returned from Mayhew, whither he had gone to meet Dr. Worcester. Visited the school at Creek Path under the care of Mr. Potter and his wife, and found the Indians all pleased with the teacher, school and mission.

Last days and Death of Dr. Worcester. 25. Dr. Worcester arrived-unable to move from his carriage, except as he was taken in the arms of two of the brethren. Every thing relating to this holy man, either in life or death, is so interesting, that we shall give our readers the remainder of this journal entire, though most of the facts are already familiar.

May, Sabbath, 27. At the request of Dr. Worcester, the members of the church, and some of the congregation, were introduced to him; and being raised in his bed he addressed them in a few words. His address, though short, was pecu- ment.

While wandering among the ruins, it was im- | liarly feeling and interesting. As the people | at the necessity of turning away a bright youth, left the room, he overheard one saying to the children, "he is very feeble, you cannot see him now: you shall see him another time," and immediately said: "Oh, they want to see me, let them come in." One said, "you are very feable, it may be injurious." He replied with tears, "I want to see all my dear children, and take them by the hand." The children were then called in. He took each by the hand, as they passed the bed. Having all passed round in procession, they stood and sung hymn. He was affected to tears, most of the time. After the hymn, he addressed them in a them to tears.

29. Our dear friend is rather more quiet; we can hardly say better.

30. Dr. Worcester was desirous to ride out, thinking it might be beneficial. His debility was such, that a moment's consideration prevented. At his request he was removed into the piazza, and was refreshed with a mild breeze. This was the first time he left his room, after his

31. In the morning we were somewhat alarmed, fearing he had but a few moments to stay. He however seon revived considerably; but was evidently on the decline.

June 1. He requested Mr. Chamberlain to look over his bills of expense from Natchez to this place, and put them in order in his memorandum book; that his accounts might be left intelligible to his friends. He was able to direct their entry; and, having kept no account for the last 60 miles, was able to give particulars from memory. This is the only business he has been able to attend to, since his arrival, except to settle with the man, who accompanied him from Russellville.

2. This morning he requested Father Hoyt to write to Mrs. Worcester. Being asked if he would direct what should be written, he mentioned the time of his departure from Maybew, and some occurrences by the way till the tim of his arrival here, and added; "for the rest, write as you think proper."

Towards evening two chiefs arrived, and informed us, that by appointment, the chiefs from the different parts of the nation were soon to meet here, and welcome their friend. He was oo feeble to see them to day.

Sabbath 3. This day we were again permit ted to meet around the table of our Lord. Al ter meeting, the chiefs, who called on us yesterday, were introduced to Dr. W. He spoke a few words, which were interpreted to them.

5. Our dear friend is evidently fast going to the eternal world. In the morning, we gave up all hopes of his recovery. For short intervals during the day, he has been in a state of mental derangement. But even in this state, his mind was employed on the great subject of building churches, & extending the Redeemer's kingdom 6. During the day he has been insensible to

pain, and to appearance spent much of the time in prayer. He said, if he were to choose, he had rather go and be with Jesus, than dwell in the flesh. He did not regret engaging in the missionary cause, but rejoiced that he had been enabled to do something towards this great object We learn, that the chiefs generally delayed their appointed visit to Dr. W. on account of in

formation that he was unable to converse. 7. With reluctance we enter upon the events of this day. Our pen stops. Involuntary tears darken our eyes. We seek where to weep. We enter into our closets and weep there. We resume the task. Our weakened hands refuse to perform their office. We look at each other and say, who shall communicate the melancholy tidings? A solemn silence casts a still darker hade over the gloomy scene. O, ye daughters of Israel, weep for the heathen. Let the friends of missions hang their harps upon the willows and for a moment suspend their songs. But will not some Elisha be found to seize the mantle of this departed Elijah; and, with a double portio of his spirit, revive the hopes of the heather Is not our Emmanuel still head over all things to the church? And will He not accompany the heralds of salvation even to the ene of the world? Why may we not, then, leaning on the besom of Jesus, announce the death o that champion of the cross, that friend of God This morning, about 7 o'clock he cast his eyes towards heaven; and, smiling, resigned his pirit to God. Without the least apparent pain or

struggle, he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. The funeral exercises are to be attended the day after to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

9. Many of the Cherokees, some from considerable distances, came to perform the last act of cindness to their friend and benefactor. walked in procession to the grave, and consigned to its last rest, till the great rising day, the body of the dear deceased. We then repaired to the school house, where a letter from brother Hicks to the Cherokees present, concerning Dr. Worcester, was read, and an appropriate sermon preach by Father Hoyt, from Ps. cxii. 6. Th righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

ELLIOT .- (Continued from page 150.)

Solemnity in the School. 21. For a few days the brethren bave observ ed, that the children were uncommonly solemn Yesterday, brother Smith found a boy, named J. L. who appeared to be in great distress o mind, on account of his sine. He put many in quiries to the dear child, and learned by answers, that before he came here he knew no that he was a sinner, or that there was a God. When brother Smith proposed to pray with him. he dropped on his knees in an instant. To-day as one of the brethren entered brother Smith' oom, he saw a boy sitting with a sad countenance "This," said Mr. Smith, "is J. L. and here is a letter which he brought." The following is a copy. "I feel that I am a sinner, and every hing that I do is displeasing to God. I wish that the missionaries would pray for me; else die, and go to hell, and be tormented forever. A few words were addressed to him, and tears stole down his cheeks. Who, at the sight of a child born in this wilderness, and thus coming to intreat our prayers, could himself refrain from ears? Several other boys are affected much in the same way.

22. Several young men arrived from Ohio. I'we of them brethren in Christ Jesus-four of them are to be employed as laborers and mechanics. They came as far as the Walnut hills in a boat which had been sent from Marietta, with provisions for the missions-thence they proceeded on foet.

23. Several of the boys are quite serious Five or six appear to be much affected with sense of their sins. The children appear to be quite ignorant. They may be deceived. They require much instruction. May the Lord carry forward a work of saving grace among them While we hope for his presence, it is with trem

bling.
May 6. Sabbath. Our exercises were as usu al. In the evening we had a prayer meeting for the scholars. Several of them attended Among them was one, who was awakened dur-ing the day. It was affecting to see five or six of these heathen children sitting around the room, anxious to know the way of salvation.

7. The hearts of the brethren were greatly refreshed at the monthly concert by the glad news from Owhyhee and Asia Minor, by the liberal donations to the Board, as stated in the Missionary Herald for April, and by the tokens of saving mercy witnessed at their own establishbut the same day they were distressed

12 or 14 years of age, who had come 150 mile to join the school-sending him back to the haunts of ignorance and sin; not withstanding his carnest intreaties to be allowed to stay with them. They found it impossible to keep him with their present resources.

14. Mr. Bardwell and his family with Miss Prisselle, arrived at the station, having travelled 145 miles through the wilderness on horseback, sleeping on the ground at night. The meeting most affectionate manner, which in turn melted | was a refreshing one, and followed by prayers and praises to God the preserver.

20. The four recently arrived brethren, and three sisters, were received into the church, making 17 professed followers of Jesus, who were allowed to sit down together at the table of the Lord, in the wilderness.

22. The brethren had to send four men 150 miles down the Yazoo, to assist in bringing up their boat, several of the hands being sick, and no help being to be obtained short of Elliot. The boat arrived on the 30th with provisions and various articles greatly needed.

27. Sabbath. Our exercises were this day as usual. Several neighbors and several of the parents of our scholars attended our meeting, The parents came to visit the School, They had heard various reports respecting the school some of which were injurious to its character. Since they have been here they have repeatedly declared themselves to be well pleasd with the school. One man who came about 70 miles, and who attended our Sabbath school, said, after meeting, in his own language which was interpreted to us, " I have heard a ports respecting the school, some for it, and some igainst it; I now have seen with my own eyes, and am rejoiced at the sight; if it please the Lord to take me away, I shall die in peace."

10. Sabbath. The appearance of the child-ren at the Sabbath school is quite promising,

14. Tusheamiubbee, an aged Indian chief, this day came to us from his home, which is 40 miles distant, bringing with him his grandson, a bright looking boy, of 12 or 14 years of age, to place him in the school. He gave him entirely up to our care, and wished us to govern him, instruct him, till he shall finish his education The chief at the same time, drove a cow and a calf to this place, which he gave to the mission.

LETTER OF DAVID FOLSOM.

The following letter was written by a half ored Choctaw, a brother of two youths now in the Foreign Mission School. He is a chief, and much engaged, as the letter shows, for the civilization and evangelization of his countrymen. He never enjoyed any advantages of education, except what were derived from a six month's residence at a school in Tennessee. He would have staid longer, but could not defray the expense. The Choctaw language has always been his vernacular tongue; which, when his small opportunities of learning English are considered, sufficiently accounts for his mistakes in writing our language. We are persuaded our readers will be pleased with the simplicity and sincerity apparent in every part of the letter, and with the importunity which is used in pleading the cause of his people. - Herald.

Choctaw Nation, Pigeon Roost, June 20, 1821 My dear Friend,-I thank you for your good dmonition, instructing me, that by the blessing of Jesus Christ, we red people might be happy. But, my friend, in what way we poor Choctaws are to find this leving good Savior who has been so gracious and blessing to our white brethren and sisters? Dear friend, we poor Chocktawa path, where we would walk in and find the vior. You know we must, or at least we ought to have more good instructor to talk to us for

It is true we Choctaws ought to be a thankful and we are thankful to our heavenly Father in sending his dear children the Missionaries among us to teach us for our good, And they are, I con ider them, as my friends and broth do love to be in their company, and love to hear

them talk about the Savior. But I hear some distressing news from your country. I hear that there is no more money to be given; or the money way has give out, for the cause, and promotion of this good, blessed Savior, that you have told me of in your letter. And more distressing in my mind is that our dear good friend, Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, few days since he has left the nation for the Lower Country, for the purpose of collecting money for the Mission among the Choctaws. It is painful to

nished with means to carry on his glorious work, for the cause of that good and precious Savior that you told me of him. Now our friend are gone off from us for a short time to get little money to educate our poor perishing children. The Christian people in your country must not forsaken we poor Chectaws : for my poor nation are in a great distress for lacking of knowledge; and our whole depending is on the Christian benevolence. We want more minister who is well educated to go out among the red people, and talk with them, and tell them about this Savior you mention. And we

ought to have two more good female teacher, to

we Choctaws, why this good man cannot be fur-

instruct our young women.

The school at Elliot on the whole is promising. But those dear people whom you all, good peo ple, have sent here to instruct us and show us, we Choctaws, to how and what way we must do to find this good Savior, must be supported. But our minister is gone, and we are in the darkwe have no Sabbath, and none to instruct us way to heaven; only those dear Missionaries, and the

father of all is gone from us.

I do suppose you good people at the north are all very happy indeed.—Yes, you have a reason to be thankful and rejoice and be happy. There you are all blessed with the light from aboveyou have fine churches and cities, and there you are all blessed with the Gospel. But here we poor Indians, in this dark benighted land, are perishing and melting away, because we have

not the knowledge you have.
Your good friend Dr. Worcester was with me about fourteen days, & during all this time, in low health, I was sorry to see him so feeble ; but we could not help this, I endeavor to do all I can to make him comfortable while he was here; and had him in my arms several time, as he was not able to help himself. He was not able to say much. I did wanted to have a long talk with him, but his health was such that he was not able to say much. For the short conversation I had with him, between times when he was able to sit up, I like him much, and do think him to be a fine man.

Because I consider you to be my true friend, why I have undertake to write a few lines to you. Please to write to me, if it would be convenience for you to de so. If you should have a chance to hear from my brothers at Cornwall, I would like it much to hear from them and of their improvement.

I am sorry to say to you that I am not pious man. You will please to pray for me and my nation. From your unworthy red brother,

David Folsom.

21st. This morning before I seal this letter,
Missionary at Maybew have send me word, that they have just received a letter from Brainerd, inform them the death of our beleved friend and father to us all, we red people-Dr. Worcester. Our great friend is gone! God of mercy speedily fill his place.

JOURNAL OF MR. HOOPER urnal of Mr. Hooper, one of the oneries to the Chectaw nation, co nacing at Pittsburg about the last of Octob 1820, is contained in part in the last Missi Herald. We have foom only for some extrac which we consider particularly interesting.

During our stay we were treated kindly Christian friends. Attended some intere meetings. One was rendered peculiarly to consequence of the particular circumstance the speaker; who, as it is hoped, has been deemed from the bondage of sin, as well as in a state of slavery to man. He is about for years old-was held a slave in Tennessee some few years since, when, giving evidence a gracious change, and possessing more than dinary powers of mind, he was ransomed by professed friends of Christ, who afforded him means necessary to a good education. He now a minister in regular standing in the Pre byterian church. He delivered a methor discourse, extemporaneously, much to the go fication of a vast audience. His appear was peculiarly solemn and interesting. Him with 4 children are still in bondage. For the emancipation \$1,500 are demanded. To obta places in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and had ceived half the amount demanded.

The boat in which the voyage is perfore

is called an ark. Mr. H. thus describes it: It is 56 feet long, 14 wide, 6 high ;-bott perfectly flat ; -roof convex. On the margin the roof hang three oars; two to row with, feet long; another 40, by which the ark is go ed. Its ends do not taper like other boats, are square, and walled up perpendicularly those of a house, the sides are salled up in same way. The inside was parted off into the rooms. In one apartment we kept a cow, whi supplied us with milk. In the centre was large room, in which were a cooking store, a fire-place in the steru; in the other end a small apartment, used for a school room. I ten children were regularly taught three mont This is probably the first school that ever float down those waters. Having these con niences, and being richly loaded by our fine on the banks of the Ohio, we lived as confe bly as we could wish.

Mr. Byington, who belonged to this compa spent the Sabbath Nov. 5, at Georgetown on Ohio, and the inhabitants contributed to amount of \$40 in vegetables for the use of mission family.

On the 10th, the boat arrived at Steubenr This place is thus described:

Here are four Christian societies, Presbyter Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian. Thouses of worship are not at all elegant: The as all the considerable towns, is handson laid out; the streets intersecting each other right angles. Here are a large paper mill, to grist-mill, and various other works forced sterm. Water mills in the western country net frequently to be met with; the reason in falls are to be found. We became acquain with some warm hearted friends of missions 5, A Mr. Jennings, a Presbyterian clergyn was indefatigable in his exertions; as was the Rev. Mr. McCurdy, on the Virginia si The church under the charge of the latter, be

for ten years met monthly to pray for the Red mer's kingdom. Their sacred charities du the same period have accompanied their p ers. The people residing in the two last tioned places gave to this mission \$320. what most of all affected our hearts, was, a poor African, who it is believed is a des obtained by making brooms after per task in the field. Mr. McCurdy that both that man and his wife an person. They are slaves. O! is it not will mating, is it not enough to touch the less sensibilities of the soul, to see an Ethiopia such circumstances, thus moved at heari Macedonian cry, and thus extending the l charity! Should every professed disc

Gospel be preached to all nations. After parting with the dear christian fe of S. no stop was made till they reached Man ta, 183 miles from Pittsburg.

The Lord has recently visited this place, a caused the "dry bones to live," Two yes persons here will probably become missions among the Choctaw Indians. You are pro-acquainted with the great exertions making for our mission. An ark, similar to ours, will is expected, be loaded, annually for us, sent to the Walnut Hills.

After tarrying several days, we once more a final adieu, for time, to weeping Christ friends. May the Lord graciously reward to

for their labors of love. The difficulties of descending the Ohio al season of the year were great, snow and ice stantly threatening to stop the progress of ark, but He who controls the elements ke interposed by sending copious showers, and de pated the fears of his servants. The ark caught fire at midnight, when all were burie slumber; but brother Smith being awaked troublesome dream at the moment of danger, covered it, and it was extinguished.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, N OSAGE MISSION-UNION.

In the Recorder No. 34, we noticed the val of this mission at St. Charles. Le since received from Messrs. Dodge and Pis to the Secretary of the United Foreign Mi Society, inform of their arrival in the vicins the great Osage village, Aug. 2. The were absent on their hunting grounds, at the date of the letters, Aug. 6, the for the establishment had not been determine The Indians appeared highly pleased at the rival of the Missionaries, and sent of an exp the next morning to assemble the chiefs, consultation. The family are in very good its, animated by the prospect before them.

Description of "Union Station," in the Ten-ry of Arkansas, by W. C. Requa.

It will not be necessary to give a geogra-cal description of this Territory at large-shall, therefore, confine myself to a brief desc shall, therefore, confine myself to a brief desc tion of the missionary station, and the colig region. The place chosen for the missi plantation, of which we have the occ upanc resent, was freely given by all the Chiefs Osage Tribe. It is situated about twenty miles from the mouth of Grand River, we runs from North to South, and empties the Arkansas about seven hundred from its mouth. The land in this coappears to be exceedingly fertile. The air so very salubrious, owing to the variegated face of the country, which is interspersed hills on the country which is interspersed to the country which is interspersed to the country which is interspersed to the country. hills and dales in every direction, and prob-to the land being mostly destitute of tim-which admits a free circulation of air. cusive prairies are found all over this Wes Country, in which there is not a tree to be for except on the rivers and smaller streams

bugh it. I do not exaggerate when I tell orion may travel in almost any direchundreds of miles from this place, seeing timber sufficient to fence the asizeable lots. The site for the Missiondiags is about a mile from the river on the ale in a prairie of about four or five honcres of excellent arable land, which is urrounded with timber.

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Mission

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portion of the ignorant aborigines of who inhabit this region of country, naturally intelligent and docile, are, notading, sunk into a lamentable state of Being ignorant of the arts of civiie, they roam necessarily and almost conom place to place, in quest of game for art of themselves and their families. estitute of the means of clothing themwe do, they wear the skins of beasts; children are literally naked.

tribe live in villages altogether, of which ne several. The largest is about thirty on this place. I was there a few weeks found the Indians very numerous. are about five hundred huts in the vileach of which are large families. As sy is common among them, it is not unto see with one man in his lodge, four women, who are is wives, with fifwenty children.

poor savages of the wilderness, being nant of letters, of civil law, of the re-God, call vice virtue in many instanthey think it is laudable to steal, espetheir enemies; that it is commentake every advantage of other Inwho are their enemies, in committing and destruction within their borders. camples of their degraded state I could at they would wound a chaste and all i shall therefore forbear.

And of the Osage Village and its Inhafrom the Union Mission Journal. builtre is situated about 28 miles west of per the Verdigris, on an extensive plain with trees and natural mounds. These he chiefly to the north of the village, to four miles distant. They rise in rees to the height of about 200 feet, with m. The plain below continues on a level rive at the foot. The tops of these severof are level with one another, & lead the on at once to conceive of these as some intifications or towers of safety, reared by starmy. The place where the village s what is usally called prairie, which is ad without trees or shrubs; & many of the a this country are immensely extensive, me a strong rich soil, producing grass, &c. The village contains about 250 and probably 3000 souls. Their lodges rally from 50 to 100 feet in length, irrenituated within half a mile square. They nucted of poles, mattings, barks and The poles are set in the ground, with a at the top, and cross poles to support the The side poles or posts are about 5 feet ght, the middle or ridge posts are 20 feet. here barks set up against the cross poles. lowever, have plank which they have fastened in the ground, one beside the The roofs are covered with skins and g. These ledges, being made of very rials, can be taken down and removabailt in a short time. When a lodge to be rebuilt, their wives meet in the g temove the covering, take up the posts, ad woman digs a hole in the ground haife, removing the dirt with her hands. the 30 holes are dug at once, the costs stret again, the covering replaced with model improvements, and the whole is ited in a few hours. In the middle bridges they make their fires on the M. Baut any chimney, leaving the smoke of through a hole in the top of the some lodges they have two, in others, They have neither floors nor seats; read their skins or mattings for strangers cline upon. They sit in circles round fires, part of the family around one fire, art around another. Their clothing con-of leggings of deer skins, with a blanket falo robe over their shoulders. The fein addition, have short skirts and coverthe breasts. They are remarkable for ality. No sooner does a stranger, who on friendly designs arrive among them,

he is welcomed to their lodges. His

immediately taken care of by the

The house which he enters is thronged

ectators. Presently he is invited from

merous invitations cannot be dispensed

without giving offence. The consequence

you are often called to eat as often as

It times the same morning or evening. we irregular in their meals. They have

her of cooks, whose business it is to wait

lors, and conduct them from one lodge

her. When you have entered a lodge,

ten to the man, you immediately take

at. They are not accustomed to com-

to lodge to partake of their simple fare.

is; and they deem it very strange if opt to shake hands with the wochildren. When the food is ready, esented in a wooden dish, with as maas visitors. The more freely you eat you please them. The cook if he takes the residue, and then leads you her lodge. The females perform the The men do the hunting, go to much of the time have nothing to do while the laborious wife or daughng wood across the plain, bringing planting corn. In their bunting par women take care of the horses, and their encampments, and do all the while the men spend their leisure oking and diversions. The men are speaking of a fine stature, have a countenance, are robust, active and The women, though, strong and acpresent a noble appearance. Their numerous and remarkably submis-Miental government. They live in the of polygamy. When a young man into a family, he removes to the lodge in supporting the wife's parente, and diforming certain exploits in hunting, (ses, and the like, he is entitled to all of sisters. In councils, they appear saity, and in speeches they are elo-A council held among them excites confederacy, they have little energy. ace of their chiefe is limited to their Te parties. They are constant in their They black their faces with mud, the Great Spirit. At the dawning of a different directions round about their

mage tollim whom they profess to love. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 28. Missionaries, destined for the Che " were last night set apart in the ghton's congregation, and commendprayer. The number of Missionaries, bree or four children, appeared to be and twenty. One of them a Minister, test approved members of Baptist acquainted with farming and va-A number of ministers, were prestook part in the interesting services toms. Many fervent prayers were of auch christian feeling manifested.

may hear hundreds crying aloud

worship God in spirit & in truth, who at

time are too indolent or too negligent

their couches of repose, to pay their

are indeed a reproof to thousan

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1821.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this important institution was held at the Hall over the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday last, at 11 A. M. and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Charleston, S. C. The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The amount of receipts for the last year was \$13,103; 97. The Officers of the preceding year were re-chosen, and Rev. W. FAY, of Charlstown, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Board of Directors by the death of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, Rev. B. Estenson resigned his seat at the Board, and received a vote of thanks from the Society for his laborious and faithful services. Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Braintree, was chosen in his stead.

At four o'clock, P. M. the Society met by adjournment at Marlboro' Hotel, agreeable to the arrangements of their Committee, where the Report of the Directors was read to a respectable and interested audience by the Rev. B. EMERson. The motion for the acceptance and publication of the Report was made by SAMUEL HUB-BARD, Esq. and seconded by Rev. Dr. PALMER. Thanks were moved to the Directors for their great exertions in behalf of the Society, by Rev. B. B. WISNER, & seconded by Rev. W. JENES. The thanks of the Society to the Auxiliary Societies, Churches and other Associations, were moved by Rev. Dr. HOLMEs, and seconded by Rev. Mr. STORRS .- Most of these gentlemen addressed the Society in support of their motionsif we shall be able to procure their addresses they will be given to the public hereafter.

At the close of the meeting about \$900 were subscribed to the funds of the Society-of which 800 are annual subscriptions.

As we hope soon to have the Report to publish. entire, we shall not at present remark upon it.

Mr. Vail, the superintendant of the "Union Mission," writes from near the "Post of Arkaneas" June 11, 1821, that the prospects of the Mission would be flattering, but for the "untimely and perplexing warfare" existing between the Osages and the neighboring Cherokees. The United States Agent has done what he could to prevent the rupture between the tribes, but the Cherokess are exceedingly embittered against the Osages, and seem determined to listen to no overtures for reconciliation. Mr. V. considers these Indian wars, as more effectually preventing the success of Missionary enterprizes than any thing else, especially in regard to the Osages; they have not yet been corrupted by ardent spirits, nor vitiated by bad examples. He urges the friends of Christ, and the friends of humanity, in the first place to earnest prayer, and then to present their petitions to Congress, to controul the savages in their conduct toward each other, as well as toward white men. We cannot conceive why speedy and effectual measures may not be taken by government to prevent the wars of the Indians, and make it as much their interest to live in peace with each other, as with our own citizens. Rie to be hoped that Mr. Vail's suggestion will not be neglected.

SLAVE TRADE. An "abstract of the information recently laid on the table of the British House of Commons on the subject of the Slave Trade," has been politely handed us by a gentleman of this town. and we intend soon to avail ourselves of it, and give our readers as clear a view as possible of the nature and extent of existing obstacles to the entire destruction of the horrid traffic in buman flesh .- It may be sufficient here to say, that the want of good faith in the government of France, stands foremost among these obstacles. Slave ships are constantly, without scarce the attempt at disguise, fitting out at Havre, Honfleur, and other ports, obtaining their eargoes on the coast without molestation from the British cruisers, and returning in safety with them to the West-Indies. A paltry fee to the officers who ought to put a stop to the business, prevents them from the discharge of their duty; and the government pertinaciously refuse to allow the right of search to British cruisers, tho on principles of perfect reciprocity, and restricted to fixed paralle's of latitude and longitude; or even to suggest any other practicable method of remedying the evil. It is impossible to regard the conduct of France in this business, without abhorrence; for it is strongly marked with duplicity, meanness, and corruption.

Through the Missionary Register, we collect some important facts relative to the extent of the slave trade on the western coast of Africa, from the 15th Report of the 'African Institution.' From March to July, 1820, there had been in the river Bonny, from 9 to 16 slaving vessels at the same time, each capable of carrying from 300 to 700 slaves; and that two of these vassels had sailed to the West-Indies and returned within that term, engaged in their second voyage. During the same term, 120 sail of French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels had visited the river Bonny, for the purpose of procuring slaves.

A letter from a gentleman on board the Cyane, American sloop of war, states that at that date, there were not less than 200 sail of slave vessels on the ceast, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and many of them owned by Americans, though under foreign flags !

The French slave traders have not only revived the trade on the river Senegal, but have commenced it en the Gambia, which belongs to Great Britain; they have established agents for the purpose at Albreda, a village about 40 miles from the mouth of the river; and although ne French ship is allowed to enter or leave the river without examination, yet means are found to convey the slaves by canoes and over land, to some port where they can be safely shipped. Thus the whole country through which the Gambia is navigable, 1000 miles, is made the scene of the atrocities of the slave trade. This subject is now under discussion between the two Governments.

The French slave trade was never carried on to se enormous an extent, as in the year 1820,

government.

The French flag is the only one that protects the ships of any nation in the trade, and it is made use of by Spaniards, Portuguese, and Ame-

ricana. At Bencoolen and the Malacca Islands, and at St. Helena, measures are in train for the eventual extermination of slavery.

It is expected that the settlers at the Cape of Good Hope will adopt the same measures.

General Mylius, the French governor of the Isle of Bourbon, is cordially disposed to concur with Gov. Farquhar, of the Isle of France, to suppress the slave trade in those seas. The only French officer whose name we recollect to have seen mentioned, as sincerely promoting the cause of universal abolition.

A considerable slave trade is carried on along the whole eastern coast of Africa, north of the British possessions. The Directors of the East-India company, have pledged themselves to sooperate with the Directors of the African Institution for the destruction of the slave trade.

Capt. Thompson, who is stationed with a body of troops at Ras-el Kymen on the Persian Gulph, has negociated a treaty with the Arabian tribes in that neighborhood, in which an article is inserted, declaring the carrying of of slaves, men women or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere to be plunder and piracy -and, that the friendly Arabs will do nothing of this nature.

Accounts have been received at Copenhagen. from Christianburgh, the principal of the Danish settlements on the coast of Guinea. It appears that Major STAPFERS, the Military Commandant of that station, has recently had occasion to put in force, in a very marked manner, the rigorous orders, he has received from his Government, to prevent every sort of traffic in slaves. A Portuguese slave vessel, supported by another vessel of the same class, but well armed, made its appearance before Thamma, a town under the Danish severaignty, with the intention of making some purchases there of slaves. Major STAFFENS immediately occupied the place with one thousand men, and made the Portuguese Captain and a part of his crew prisoners. The Major has sent them to Sierra Leone for trial. We are sorry to add, that two Englishmen were seized at the same time, for participating in the diabolical traffic ; they had been delivered to the Commander of the English Fort at St. James, and will, it is said, be sent to London to be tried. The chief of the town is supposed to have had a secret understanding with the slave merchants. The vessel which accompanied the Portuguese trader, and which is said to have been Dutch, effected its escape. - London paper.

MISCELLANEOUS. Jenes .- Don Juan Joseph Heydock, Professor of Oriental languages, in the college at Madrid, is a Christian Jew, and disposed to aid the circulation of the Scriptures and the conversion of his "own nation" by all means in his power, He writes, that for " more than forty years past, it had been his whole desire and most earnest wish to promote the glory of God and propagate the divine and pure word of life, the fountain of salvation, among all nations and people." He has an undoubting assurance of the ultimate conversion of the Jews, and rejoices in the efforts which are making to hasten the event.

Joseph Wolff, a converted Jew, on his way to Judea as a Missionary to his brethren, was detributed upwards of 50 copies of the New Testament, several Psalters, and more than 100 tracts among respectable Jews. It is not improbable that the impression made by his zeal, humility and seriousness on the minds of the Jews, will prepare the way for the London Jews Society to establish a mission there-or at least adopt measures for promoting the spirit of enquiry already excited.

A writer in the Jewish Expositor, who takes up the question, whether the conversion of the Jews will be effected by ordinary means, or by miraculous interpositions of Providence, inclines to the opinion that both these methods will be employed in bringing about that event. While he considers the circulation of the Scriptures among them, the preaching of the gospel, the expression of kindness toward them, &c.necessary to prepare the way of the Lord, and therefore to be followed up with untiring zeal, yet be seems to be satisfied that extraordinary operations are to be looked for, in order to the conversion of the whole nation, and this opinion is founded, 1st, on the fact of their extraordinary obstinacy and peculiar bitterness against Christianity; 2d, on the fact that the dealings of God with them from the beginning have been extraordinary-their whole history presents a centinued series of miracles down to the birth of Christ, and their preservation as a distinct people scattered among all the nations of the earth, is a standing miracle; 3d, on various passages of of Scripture, (which our readers will consult, if they feel an interest in the subject,) Isa. 11, 11; to the end; Zech. 10, 6: to the end; Ezek, 36.

Genera .- A very visible and surprising pro gress has marked the interests of Evangelical religion within the last five years, in this celebrated city. The established pastors who had maintained their attachment to the pure doctrines of the New Testament, have been embol dened to preach the truth with increasing clearness and energy, and their labers have been followed with a divine blessing. Monsieur Malan, who was so bitterly persecuted a few years since by the Unitarian Pasters, and ejected both frem the Church and the College for his fidelity to Christ, is not alone; he has erected a chapel on his own ground without the walls of the city, eapable of holding nearly 900 persons, and is doing great good. He does not regard himself as a separatist, but still holds to the ecclesiastical constitution of his country, and is strengthened by the hands of severa among his brethren.

A separate church was also formed at Gene va about four years ago, on congregational principles-by pious persons who were unable to receive Unitarian doctrines; they had at first to undergo most opprobeius treatment, and many painful sufferings from dissolute mobs & profene scoffers of the higher classes, but their exem-

though it had been a colutely prohibited by I plary conduct has at length procured for them the respect due to them, and liberated them from "cruel mockings." Messrs. Emile Guers, and Jean Guillaume Gonthier, the elected Pastors of this new church, were sent over to England to receive ordination in June last. Sermons were preached on the occasion, by Dr. J. Pye Smith and Dr. Collyer. These two young ministers had long been known by name and cha racter to friends of the gospel in London, and carried with them the most satisfactory testimonials from learned and pious ministers in Switzerland, and also from the Dean, and Professors in the College of Geneva where they had studi-

ed, one of them eight years, and the other nine, May they prove to be bright and shining lights in that city where the candle of the Lord once shone, and where thick darkness has aubsequent-

REVIVAL IN PITTSFIELD.

Letter to the Editor of the Recorder, dated, " PITTSFIELD, SEPT. 24, 1821. " Dear Sir,-The Lord is doing a great work in this place, and to him be all the glory. The revival commenced in the latter part of May. It has not been rapid in its progress; but every week has furnished instances of conviction and hopeful conversion-many of which are very remarkable. Our last communion was on the third Sabbath in Sept. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Pittsfield. Eighty persons were received into the church by profession, and four by letter. Forty-two of these are heads of familiestwenty-five males and seventeen females. Thus the worship of God has recently been established, in more than twenty families, and most of them of the upper class in society. Perhaps forty more persons are entertaining hope and the work still

an interesting sight. God is stiff carrying on his work in Lenox, and Stockbridge. In Lee, the Lord Jesus is triumphing gloriously. Sandisfield is experiencing a great refreshing. Hinsdale and Washington are also visited. " It is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes." Yours, &c. H. HUMPHREY.

goes on. Yesterday, not far from thirty

children were offered in baptism. It was

Amherst Collegiate Institution.

On the 18th ult, the public building, erected at Amberst, Mass. for the use of the Collegiate Charity Institution established at that place, was solemnly dedicated. The exercises were introduced by NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees, giving a concise history of the Institution, and stating the business of the day. A dedicatory prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. CROSEY, of Enfield; and a dedicatory sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. LE-LAND, of Charleston, S. C. from these words ; "On this rock will I build my church, and the

gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The Officers elect of the Institution present, viz. the Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MCORE, D. D. President, and JOSEPH ESTABROOK, A. M. Professor of Languages, were then, by Noan WEB ster, Esq. as President of the Board and in their name, feelingly addressed on the subject of their appointment, and the responsibility attached to their station; and solemnly inducted into their respective officer, and invested with the charge and government of the Institution. An appropriate address was then delivered by each; and the concluding prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. SNELL, of North-Brookfield.

The Rev. GAMALIEL S. OLDs, who had accepted the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, could not be present; but is expected soon to enter on the luties of his office. The Rev. Jonas King, also, Professor of Oriental Literature, being on his veyage to Europe to complete his education.

was not present. All the exercises of the day were peculiarly appropriate, interesting and solemn; and the Music performed in a mannner and stile, both

chaste and elegant. At the close of the exercises, a collection was made for the benefit of the Institution; and the corner stone of the President's house, which is to be erected and finished the present fail, laid

with usual ceremonies.

The concourse of people was very large and respectable; and by their listening attention, evinced the interest which they felt in the sol emn and important tranactions of the day; and in the prosperity of an Institution, whose ence upon the character of men is to be seen

and felt, through all succeeding generations. The next day, the first term of study commenced. Forty-seven young gentlemen have been examined, and admitted into the Institu tion, in the several classes; some in each class and are now systematically pursuing their Colle-

A College Library is begun, and now contain nearly seven hundred volumes. A Philosophical Apparatus is provided for, and, it is expected, will be procured the coming winter. The Trustees assure the public, that no endeavours, on their part, will be wanting to render the in struction as good, and the means of improve ment as ample as are enjoyed in any College in New-England.

The present term of study consists of thirteen weeks from the 19th ult. and will be succeeded by a vacation of six weeks. Oct. 1st 1821.

At the late Commencement at Princeton College the degree of B. A. was conferred on 40 young gentlemen. The henorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hen. Jared Ingersol of Phila. The following exercises took place in the church, before a crowderl and most respectable audieuse :- Latin Salutatory-English Salutatory-An Oration on the incompatibility of of national ignorance with national freedom-Slavery in the United States-On Modern Greece-On the equity and policy of extending to the Indians the right of citizenship-On the influence of literature-On the influence of tracts-On the character of a Christian Mission ary—On the deference paid by the Ancients to old age—On the character of N. Bonaparte.

Commercial Protection .- The National Intel ligencer, says-"We understand that the following vessels are under orders to cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of our commerce : sloop of war Hornet ; brigs Enterprize and Spark ; and schrs. Grampus, Porpoise and Shark ; also several other vessels along the

coasts of Florida and Georgia." The Franklin 74, is under sailing orders, and will leave the port of New-York in a few days, on on her destined cruise on the coast of S. America

DEATHS.

In this town, Mr. John Ruggles, late of Ded ham, aged 68; Mr. John Pierce, 32; Mr. Joseph Adams, 56; Mary G. daughter of Mr. Timo thy Burr 3; Mr. Stephen Francis, 65; Joseph Na thaniel, son of Mr. Joseph Loring, aged 11 mo. master Newton Crane. of Canton, 15; Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late Capt. William Newman, 2; Francis A. Tucksbury, only child of Mr. Andrew T. 18 mo.; Lucy Lavinah, 2 y. 2 5 mo.

daughter of Mr. Thomas Gaffield; Miss Abigail Meriam ; Mrs. Mary Toold, wife of Capt, William Todd, 77; Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Joseph Wild + Mary, daughter of Mr Joseph Cabot, 7 mo,

very suddenly, Mr. Sheldon Perry, 36.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary Litch, wife of Mr. Thomas L. 38; Mr. Nicholas Brown, 52; Capt.

Solomon Phipps, jun. 33.
At Leachmore Point, Samuel Bartlett, Esq. Register of Deeds for the County of Middlesex. -In Rosbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Nutting, 75 .- In Watertown, Sept. 26, Elizabeth, and on the 27th. Isaac Bernard, children of Daniel A. Tainter; Mr. Edmund Fowle, 74.-In Salem, Mr. Joseph Lovejoy, formerly of Amheret, 46; Miss Maria Worcester, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Worcester, 16 .- In Gloucester, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Elijah Foster, 70 .- In Newburyport, Mrs. Stickney, 90,-In Framingham, Elbridge, son of Mr. Micah Bent. - In Barnetable, Miss Eliza Crocker. 19 .- In Union, Maine, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Obadiah Morse, formerly of Newton, Mass. 44. -In Hartford, Con. Mr. Hezekiah Olcott, 66.

la Cambridge, Hon. James Winthrop, L. L. D. 70.-In Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah Trumbull, con-sort of Mr. Walter T. 41.-In Braintree, Mr. Joseph Gawith, 35 .- In Dedham. Ebenezer Wight Esq. 71.—In Salem, Mr. Jonathan Gardner, 66.— In Hingham, very suddenly Mr. J. Leavitt.— In Newburyport, Mrs. Lydia Stanwood, 30.— In New-Bedford, Mr. George Palmer, 47.—In Enfield, Mrs. Grace, wife of Mr. Ansel Forbes, 36; formerly of this town. - in Holden, Capt. James Davis, 67.-In Westminster, Mr. Jonathan Smith, 74.-In East Hartford, Con. Dr. George Griswold, 65.—During the passage of the steamboat Richmond, from New-York to Hudson, Mr. Livingston, a young member of one of the most respectable families of the State of N. York, jumped overboard, and was drowned. He had been living in a round of dissipation and idle hallits in the city, and two of his relatives were conducting him to the home of his widowed mother, with every promise of oblivion on his past con-duct, when he committed the rash deed which has plunged his family in affliction.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. There has been an uncommon quick passage at Quebec, from England, the ship Perseverance, having arrived there in 27 days from Falmouth. The papers, however, brought by this conveyance, are not later than the 17th, of Ang. though they notice some items of Continental intelligence, which we had not before observed.

The St, Pelersburg Gasette, of the 19th July, in commenting on the late disturbances Moldavia, and Wallacia, says, " The Greeks do not wish for foreign interference ; they even dread it, and rely upon their own efforts." Notwithstanding this, it is stated in the Paris papers, that Russia was prosecuting its military preparations with unabating vigor, and that even the troops on the frontiers of Persia, had received orders to march, and were soon expected at St. Petersburg. These vast preparations seemed to indicate some mighty project; yet it was the opinion of many well informed persons, that Russia would not go to war.

Private letters from Constantinople, and other accounts to the 12th of July, say, that the dispersion of the insurgents in Wallacia and Moldavia, had calmed the popular effervescence that had prevailed in that capital, which was now as Intelligence from Odessa, to the 20th of July,

contradicts the accounts of the communication between that place and Constantinople, having been interrupted; and states, that the Russian Courier with the final despatches to the Porte had not then arrived at his place of destination. The conditions prescribed by Alexander, are now said to be the evacuation of the provinces of Wallacia and Moldavia, by the Turkish troops, leaving garrisons as before, on the Danube, and passage to the Dardas elles, and amnesty to the Greeks.

It is again stated, in private letters of a late date from the frontiers of Turkey, that the Grand Seignior had rejected the ultimatum of Russia, and had given orders to prepare for hostilities. with arms to aid the Greeks, whose cause in the

russia had permitted the publication in his dominions of every thing fatorable to Greeks. Rome and the Papal States are to be occupied by Austrian troops, in consequence of the spirit of dissatisfaction continuing unsub-[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Morea appears to be in a flourishing state. The

Wednesday Evening Lecture-Oct. 10, in Park Street Church. Preacher, Rev. B. B. WISNER.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the American Education Society, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday next, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock P. M. a Com-

nittee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society. Oct. 6. ASA EATON, Clerk.

HARD WARE GOGDS. No. 33 Union-Street. HOMES & HOMER, have received by the ships Falcon, Herald, Suffolk and Mount Vernon, from Liverpool, and London Packet, from London, a general assortment of Cuttery and Hard Ware Gands.

which they offer for sale on good terms, for Cash Oct. 6.

JOHN B. JONES,

Mo. 37, Market street,

AS received, per ships Falcon and Suffolk,
from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of
London, Sheffield, and Birmingham Goods, Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for eash or approved credit: comprising GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of superior workmanship, in particular for retail custom-WATCH MAKERS' TOOLS, and MATE. RIALS-PEARL, JET, GOLD and PASTE JEWELRY-rich and low priced PLATED WARE-BRONZED and GILT LAMPS-BRITTANNIA WARE-GILT and STEEL GOODS: - With a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES in the line, both useful and ornamental. A complete assertment of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

1. B. J. continues to Manufacture extensively, and in a superior style, every description of SILVER PLATE. Oct. 6.

NonPolk, ss .- Probate Court at Dedham, Sept ON the Petition of Aaron Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Kingsnuny, late of Needham, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, de-ceased, intestate, praying to be authorized to make sale of so much of the real cutate of which make sale of so much of the real cutate of which said deceased died seized, as will produce the sum of seven hundred dollars, for the payment of his just der an additional sum for the expences of administration and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, That the consideration of said Petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, by adjournment, on Wednesday the day after the first. Tuesday of November next, at 3 o'clock, 2. M then and there to be heard and decided on—and the said administrator is hereby directed to give notice thereof to all persons interested, by publishing an attested copy of this order in the Recorder, printed in Boston, three weeks successively prior to that time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same, if they are conver-

the same, if they see cause.

Enwand H. Robbins, Judge of Probate.

Copy—After, Samuel Haven, Register.

For the Baston Recorder. THE GRAVE OF WORCESTER. Rest peacefully beloved form, From care and toil forever free; Rest peacefully till that blest more Which calls the dead, shall waken thee. What the' thy kindred drop no tear On the cold turf which shrouds thy head; What the' thy widow'd partner here, Bend not with anguish o'er thy bed! Yet here perchance shall seraph's wings, Guard the dear spot where theu dost lie; And oft they strike their tuneful strings To waken heavenly melody. And when the balmy breath of eve, Shall scatter fragrance all around, The pilgrim stranger here shall breathe, A blessing on the hallow'd ground. To deck the holy warrior's tomb, O twine the wreath, ye maidens fair, Of amaranthe unfading bloom; Unwith'ring flow'rs should blossom there. Far in the forest's deep recess, Where dawns the light of gospel day, His care worn spirit sunk to rest, And rose to join the scraph's lay. All peaceful was his bed of death, To heaven he rais'd his smiling eye, Meek!y the saint resign'd his breath, For O! to him 'twas gain to die.

MISCELLANY.

O Christians ! when his spirit flew

Say, did you catch his burning zeal?

The pity which his soul did move,

To point them to the bliss above !

To greet the holy throng above;

Shy, did his mantle fall on you?

The mantle of his flaming love.

To labor for the Pagan's weal,

Ministerial Plainness .- Scort.

I speak to my congregation. I shall not flatter you, my brethren, by telling you that I think you are all in the way to heaven. I do not think that half of you are in the way to it. Many will come and hear sermons who have only a form of knowledge and of truth in the law, just as others have only a form of godliness. Remember, then, in proportion as your ministers are humble and diligent and faithful, your doom will be more dreadful if you perish. As to myself, I have done what I could; I have preached to you the plain troths of the Gospel; and though I cannot say such striking things, and speak in the way some others do, yet I have not shunned to declare to you all the counsel of God. Remember then, if we are not a savour of life unto life, we shall be a sayour of death unto death. If you die in your sins, and hear at last those awful words, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels," I shall say, and testify before God, that it is not my fault, for that I warned and exhorted and intreated every one of you, as a father doth his children: the fault is entirely your own, and your judgment will be just.

But I would rather speak to those of you who have obeyed the Gospel. I would speak to you of the duties which you owe your minist ers. I do not mean as to temporal things. On some occasions, it might be proper to dwell on the support which a people owe to their minister. But I have never sotight much of these things. Nor would I dwe II on the kindness and civility which you should shew us. We we want far more than this. We want you to feel the immense difficulty of the work in which we are engaged, and to consider how much we need on your part meekness, patience, and forbearance. Do not think we are angels, do not expect us to be faultless. Do not suppose, if you see faul ts in us, that our ministry is to be blamed and neglected. But bear with us.

We want your prayers. Those who are most ready to find fault with their ministers, are generally the last to pray for them. How can you expect them to come to you in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of peace, if you do not labor constantly in prayer for them?

We need your help with your children, neighbors, and the poor. You must do much a minister cannot do every thing. Where much is to be done, if all is left to the minister, much will be left undone.

We want your example to confirm what we preach; that whilst we explain what Christianity is, you may exhibit what it is. in your spirit and conduct. Ye should be our epistles, known and read of all men.

Scorr's Address to his Brethren in the Mi nistry.

I know I cannot say to you absolutely, as St. Paul did. "I shall see your face again no more;" but I think it most probable I never shall. I may see the face of some of you individually; but I shall never meet you as a society again. I have no right to speak to you. I need to be exhorted myself. But I must express the joy I feel in once more addressing you. I bless God I have lived to see this day; and I pray Him to strengthen me this once in speaking to you. I ought not perhaps to speak of myself; but as an old man I may be allowed to say, that it has always been my earnest desire to encourage and strengthen my younger brethren by every means in my power. I rejoice that the number of those who preach Christ crucified,& live to his glory, is so greatly increased. My prayer is, that while I decrease, they may increase in number, wisdom, courage, merkness, disinterested as heavenly-mindedness, and zeal, a susuad fold, they and their children.

would wish to encourage you now this last time. I would I could say more in the spirit of the Apostle, "I have

enough. I have not lived as I could wish, as I ought, to the glory of him who loved me and gave himself for me.

Beware, O beware, my brethren, of blotting your ministry, & dishonoring it by your inconsistent spirit or conduct. A holy life is the minister's strength. And if you lost your time in early life, before you knew the grace of God, redeem it now by walking circumspectly, because the days are evil. Alas! in my own case, though I have now been serving God so long, yet I served sin almost as long before I began.

It is above forty years since God of his mercy brought down my stubborn heart to true repentance. The first sermon I preached afterwards was from Gal. iii. 22. But the Scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe." This very discourse was the means of bringing some of my people to feel their danger, and to come to me saying, "What shall I do to be saved?" when I hardly knew how to answer the question. Begin, my Brethren, and continue in the same way. Shew the people that they are concluded under sin. Tell them plainly of their lost coadition. Till they feel this, nothing is done. Then exhibit to them, the promise "by faith of Christ." This will heal the broken heart.

In this great doctrine, together with the practical consequences of it, I have persevered ever since; and, as I come nearer death, I am more and more convinced of its truth and importance. I have been tossed about during my life. I have been engaged in controversy. I have been misrepresented. Sometimes I have been called a Calvinist, and sometimes an Arminian ; but I thank God I have never varied in my great views of Divine truth since I first published my sentiments on the subject above forty years ago; and now I would bear my public testimeny once more, that "this is the true grace of God by which you stand "

ENGLISH METHODIST MISSIONS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bussy, dated Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Dec. 29, 1820.

A blessed revival of the work of grace upon the minds of professors, and a glorious out-pouring of the Spirit of God upon sinners, commenced amongst us last fall, and it still continues. So great a change I never saw in any place as this town has of late manifested. With but few exceptions, every house has become a house of prayer, and those who have not experienced religion, are not only friendly to it. but are inquiring " what must we do to be saved !"

This good work is not confined to ans particular class of people, but both rich & poor, black and white, young and old, have rejoiced together in the God of their salvation. I have been to the western extremity of my circuit, and have cause to rejoice that my labors are not in vain in the Lord, a goodly number there being translated from the kingdom of darkness into the light and liberty of the children of God; amongst whom are three Irish Roman Catholics, whom I heard give a clear and satisfactory account of their conversion to God. Also, a Joseph Mews, distressed in his mind, was told to pray, but replied, "you can't understand me;" but we told him that the Lord could understand him, for he knew all languages; at which, he fell upon his knees, and tifting up his voice, in strong cries and tears, for about twenty minutes, in the Indian language, then rose, exclaiming with a degree of extacy, " I'll pray to God as long as I live!" Another of the Indians, getting under concern of mind, began to bewail her sad condition in a 'despairing tone, at which the Indian Governor turned preacher, and assured her, that the Lord would have mercy on her, because he himself had received mercy. It was truly affecting to witness this scene.

We have five chapels in the country parts of this circuit, and eight settlements, which entirely look to us for religious instruction. Three of the farthest places are from 23 to 30 miles from town. Having no local preachers here, as at home, to assist in the work, the burden falls heavy upon the missionaries; and wishing to afford all possible help to the various congregations under our care, we have to travel and to preach much; and have often to regret, that though the harvest is plenteous, the laborers are few.

ANECDOTES.

Punetuality of the late Duke of Kent.

All letters, even such as were anonymous, if any place was specified whither a reply might be sent, received immediate notice, and were answered to the full detail of their contents. The consequence was, that the correspondence of the Duke was most voluminous; and it is, in many instances, deeply to be regretted, that so much of his time should have been sacrificed to a purpose so temporary, and so far short of its value. His royal highness was intruded upon, by persons who could have no possible claim upon his regard, and who often taxed his condescentions with frivolous or selfish application. As all his letters were put hoto his own hand, without any intermediate examination, they all received his own definite answer, and in own language. To meet these contingent claims, in addition to those of his stated engagements, military, public, and private, he was obliged to husband well his time; and every part of the day was so arranged, that it could not brook in-terruption; for the whole was filled, from the beginning to the close of it. He was theref and necessarily, most punctual in all his appointments. To be a quarter of an hour too late was to risk not seeing him at all, and certainly to abridge the interview to that extent. " I thought I should not have had the pleasure of fought a good fight, I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of glory which the Lord, t'e righteous Judge, shall give me in that day." On looking back, I view my past life very differently from what I did some years ago. I have not been zealous enough, nor diligent row I will see them at one o'clock precisely."
In all this there was no affectation. It was a habit, formed in Lis childhood, by the precepts, and upon the example of his royal father; cultivated by military discipline, to which it is essential; confirmed by the extent and variety of his occupations, and maintained upon the conviction of its propriety in itself, and its great importance to society. By adhering invariably to order, and inflexibly to this punctuality, together with early rising, and unwearied application, it is incredible how much he was capable of effecting, and did actually accomplish.—Investigator.

An Anecdote for Ministers.

Mr. Trout's anxiety, in the anticipation of the public service, had been distressing; and the trepidation of his mind was such, while conducting it, that he went home and sat down sor rowful. The aged widow of a Minister endea. voured to encourage him. "Do not fear," she said: "my busband once came down stairs. complaining that it was of no use for him to attempt to study any longer; and threw what he had written into the fire. I immediately took it out and said, "No! you ought not to burn it—do not be dejected—God will be better to you than your fears !" " Animated by his wife, the good man re-entered his study. He composed another sermon on this occasion, which was the means of awakening a person who heard it to serious attention to religion; and when he afterward preached the sermon which he had, in dejection of mind, thrown on the fire, that ser-mon also was attended with a like blessing

om God.

A writer in the Ceptinel of Saturday last, says A writer in the Ceptinel of Saturday last, rays "the present deplorable state of Harvard College, in "the laxity of discipline, both moral and literary," arises, in a great measure, from the folly of parents in supplying their sons with the means of dissipation, which implies their sanction of it. The celebrated Whitefield once preaching on the folly of avarice in old men, and lissipation in the young, broke forth in the following masterly strain. Ye rake and ye ecrape, and ye deny yourselves the comforts of life—and all for what? — To buy your son a coach and six to ride to Hell in !

OBITUARY.

Died in Saco, Me. August 11th, Mrs. MARY, wife of Dr. C. SHANNON, in the forty-fourth year of her age. As this person, both before and after her conversion, was known to a considerable number, who are readers of the Recorder, it will no doubt afford them some gratification to see a notice of her Christian walk, and the circumstances of her death. Though all Christians, wherever found, resemble each other in the essentials of religion; yet we discover some variety in their character, arising from their natural disposition, their early education, or their particular situation in life. Mrs. S. was not so happy, in he younger years, as to hear inculcat-ed those truths, which at her conversion she embraced, and afterward maintained till her death. The sublime truths of the gospel, accompanied by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, gained a complete triumph over all her early prejudices, and transformed her soul. After her conversion, always at the head of a large family, consisting partly of boarders of different habits and pursuits, her religious feelings and sentiments were often put to the test. It is rare to find a person so distinguished for evenness of tenner. She was never much elated, nor much depressed. When she rejoiced, it was with moderation. She seemed to be sensible, that the fairest morning may be succeeded by the nost tempesteous day. Frequently called to pass through scenes of affliction, she always on such occasions, appeared calm, and collected. She never lost the command of herself, but in the midst of trials could with perfect composure perform the duties of life. She never boasted of extraordinary flights, or of rapturous feelings. Her passions were under such perfect regulation as not to lead into those errors, which when dis-covered, occasion melancholy, or dispondency. The uniformity and quietness of her disposition, secured to her the approbation and friendship of all who knew her. Not a voice, it is believed, was over raised against her. As she was modest any thing she possessed, but her happy disposi-tion. Many were her friends, but it is not known that she had an enemy. She was universally esteemed in life, and her death was no less lamented. Though sound in the faith, she was never known to indulge in any disputes about orthodexy, or heterodoxy. To live religher sim. Her religion appeared as well at home as abroad. It shone at her fire side—in her kitch-en—in her parlour—in her neighbourhood—in the social circle-at the family alter-at every place, where her Christian companions were ac customed to meet for prayer, and at the house of God. During her last sickness, she indulged the hope of recovery, till a few hours before her When she understood that she must die, she was not at all agitated. An unusua was not dismayed. With perfect composure she took leave of her husband, her children, and the other members of the family, and bid a final adieu to the world. Such was the manner of her life and such the circumstances of her death that no one, who knew her, entertains, it is be-lieved, a doubt that she is happy. Such per-sons are ornaments in the church and society, while they live, and their death gives lustre to the religion they profess. Could a church be formed, consisting of such members, sinners could not rest so securely in their unbelief. But there are too many, whose piety is doubtful, and who do more by the irregularity of their life to impede the progress of religion, than many eminent Christians can do to promote it. In the life and death of Mrs. S. we have a view of the excellency and power of that religion, she professed. Would any one die as she died, they must live as she lived.—[Communicated.

The little Osage Captive .- Mrs. Williams, of Brimfield, Mass. (late Mrs. Carter, of Natchez,) has recently received intelligence of the death of Lydia Carter, the little Osage Captive, who bore her name, and for whose redemption she farmerly paid \$100. She was not returned to the Osages, but was on her return to the Mission School at Brainerd. She had been much reduced by the fever and ague which brought on Loveleys, not far from Dwight, one of the Mission stations of the Arkansaw. She is represented as an interesting, intelligent child. She had just begun to feel the value of that christian benevolence that redeemed her from captivity, & to lisp the praises of Him who died to redeem her from the captivity of Satan. How sweet must be the reflections of the lady who paid her ran-som, and those who sought her out in the dark wilderness, when they can indulge the hope that they were in this do-workers with God, in bringing her to a knowledge of the truth, and saving her soul from everlasting death. Rel. In.

JUST published, and for sale at Lincoln & Edmands, No. 53 Cornhill, and at Samuel T. Armstrong's, No. 50 Cornbill, Boston: Price 50 cts. A Review of Rev. Thomas Andros's Essay on Divine Agency, by Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth. Ang. 11, 1821.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. ONE who is accustomed to laboring on a farm, and recently from the country, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. CHRISTIAN ALMANAC .- For 1822.

THIS day published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 53 Cornhill, the Christian Almanas for 1822. containing, besides what is peculiar to an Almanac, a great variety of interesting religious communications, which render it deserving of Whipple, Salem; Charles Whipple, Newbury-port; Abijah Kingsbury, Keene; and by the Booksellers generally in New-England.—Price dollars a groce.

For sale by Lincoln & Edmands, a great variety of Books suitable for presents in Sabbath

Ware. 75 cents. Voods' Reply to Dr. Sept 29

UPHOLSTERY.

ROBERT L. BIRD, has for sale, No. 73 New-bury Street, opposite the Lion Tavern, Crimson and Green Moreens, Taboreeus and Soans, Plain Satin Hair Cloathe from 16 to 32 inches wide, of the first quality; Silk and Worsted Ball Fringes; White and Chintz Fringes ; White, Chintz and Bedtick Bindings, Crimson Silk Ball Fringe and Tossels for Pulpite Black Fringe and Tossels for Palls ; with a good assortment of low priced Paper Hangings, &c. on favorable terms. 6w Sept. 29.

APOTHECARY'S HALL. Drugs and Medicines.

WILLIAM B. WHITE, No. 49, Marlboro'-st. (opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) Boston, has for sale, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Chymical Preparations, Glass Ware, Apothecaries' Utensils, &c.

Part of which have just been recived, among them are very superior
Pinkroot, in hhds. Barrels Fenegreek Seeds,
Bales of Peruvian Bark, do. Crude Antimony, do.ChamomileFlowers, do. True Epsom Salts, do. Glauber Salts, do. Rosmary do do. Gentian Root, do. do. Powdered Jalap,

Corcuma,

Seeds,

do. Snakeroot, do. Coriander Seeds, do. Powdered do. Caraway Seeds, do. Pow'd. Per. Bark. do. Squills, Cases of Cardamum do. Orange Peel, do. Elder Flowers, do. Magnesia,

do. Gum Sandarach. do. Curcuma Root, do. Phial Corks, do. Augustura Bark, do. Gum Campher, do. Calomel, do. Red Precipitate, do, Elastic Gum, do. Senna Leaves, do. Tart. Emetic, do. Seneka Root, Barrels of Columbo do. Glass Antimony, do. Henry's Magnesia.

do. Rhubarb, do. Refined Borax, do. Rasped Quassia, 5000 wt. Quassia Wood, in logs, do. Dutch Pink, 3000 wt. Juniper Barrels Stone Yellow, Also,-White Wax, Gum Kino, Bals, Perus

Cowhage, Chipa Root, Calomel, Ipicac, Opium, Rhubarb, Red Precipitate, Oil of Cloves, Oil of Rosmary, Oil of Almonds, Gum Myrrh, Terri Japonica, Otter, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Aniseed, Oil of Succini, Hemlock, Spruce, Wintergreen, Carbonate of Iron, Mask, Cobalt, Oil of Juniper, Muriate of Gold, Sal Succinni, Yellow Gum, Sang Draconis, Sugar Lead, &c. Spermacets, Burgunda Pitch, Corrosive Subli-

mate, &c. &c. in Boxes.

Aqua Fortis, and Oil Vitrol in Carboys, best
cold pressed American Castor Oil, in barrels and bottless, Balsam Capevi in barrells, jars, &c. &c. With a general assortment of silver wired and Tooth Brushes, Court Plaster, Issue

Plasters, Gowland's Lotion, Windsor Sosp, PORTABLE HOT BATHS, &c. &c. with every article usually kept in Drug Stores. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Pewter Bed Pans and Syringes in great variety-

Suspensary Girdles, much approved— Patent Spring Trusses. Orders from foreign Markets, or from Drug Dealers and Physicians in the country, ex-ecuted on the most favorable terms, and liberal

credit for approved paper.

Or The Retail Department of the store will cular attention paid to Physician's prescriptions

NOTICE.

HE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of TUCKERMAN, ROGERS & CUSHING. , by mutual consent, dissolved. EDWARD TUCKERMAN,

SAMUEL ROGERS. THO'S P. CUSHING, EDWARD TUCKERMAN and TROMAS PARHMAN CUSHING, will continue to do business under the

They will, for the present, occupy the store of Samuel Parkman, Esq. No. 12, Merchant's Row. where they offer for sale a new importation of prime BRITISH and IRISH GOODS, suited to the present season.

SAMUEL ROGERS, Will continue to occupy the store, No. 3, Mar ket Street, and is now receiving a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of luckerman, Rogers & Cushing, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscrib-ers, who are duly authorized to settle the accounts of that concern.

TUCKERMAN & CUSHING. No 12, Merchant's Row, August 22d, 1821.

FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE. SAMUEL BEAL, Mill-Pond Street, informs cently purchased all the Furniture of a Cabinet Manufactory, comprising a large assortment of rich and elegant FURNITURE, made in the best manner, which enables him to offer Household Furniture much lower than the common market prices. These who wish to purchase are respectfully invited to call, examine quality and

Mahogany French Bed- Dressing Tables, steads Mahogany high post Bedsteads, Stained wood field do. Cot and low post do. Stain wood do. Bureaus, ecretaries. Mahogany Toilet Tables Painted do. do. Hair and green cloth Sofas, Grecian Card Tables, ahogany Wash Stands Painted do. do. Wardrobes,
Light Stands,
Night Cabinets,
Mahegany Cradles,
Painted do.
Bureau Bedsteads,
Looking Clause Card Tables, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Pembroke Tables, Grecian Tables, Bamboo Chairs,

Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Work Tables, FireSets, Stuffed bottom Crickets. 4000 lbs. Live Geese and Common Feather Beds at low prices. ALSO.A great variety of cheap and low price

ed Furniture—and 18,000 feet of Branch and St. Domingo Mahogany. Sept. 29. Sept. 29.

MUSIC TUITION.

MUSIC TUITION.

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New York, Professor and Teacher of Music, and Organist of the "West Church." respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forts, Organ and Singing. (T) Application to be made at the Franklin Music Warshouse, No. 6, Milkstreet, or at his house in Clark street, where he will give Justructions to those Pupils, who can have the use of his Piano Forte. Sopid Jan. 27.

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 6, Marlboro-Stree (a few doors south from the Marlboro-Hotel (a few doors south from the Marlboro-Hote has received on consignment—75 pieces black maroon, blue, drab & pearl colored Bombaseits, white, green, black, red and yellow Flannels, black and slate Worsted Hose—Gentlemen and Ladies' Beaver Gloves—Russia and America Dispers—silk and tabby Velvels—green wools Table Cloths.—These together with a gener assortment of English and Domestic Goods, where and by the piece or yard on liberal tame. be sold by the piece or yard on liberal terms.

(No variation from the marked prices,

HARD WARE.

NEWELL & BURDITT, No. 28, Broad-stree have received by the late arrivals from L erpool, an extensive assortment of BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD WARR comprising every article usually wanted for Country Trade, which they offer on the most vorable terms, for cash or credit. ep8w. Sept.

Cold Pressed American Castor Oil. SEVEN hundred bottles of very superior of pressed American CASTOR OIL, and 10 bottles of East India Oil, just received and sale by WILLIAM B. WHITE, at Apother ries' Hall, 49, Marlboro'-street. Sept. 29,

SOEL CARTER

HAS recently received from the Manufa tures at Chamber No. 9, Market-Re fronting Cornhill, large assortment of Cottona Woolen Goods, viz.

Broad Cloths, Chambrays, Cassimeres, White Janes Sattenets, Table Cloths. Sheetings, Bonnet and Knitting Shirtings, Cotton, Yarns do Ginghams, Checks, Bed Quilt Waddings, Stripes. which added to his former stock comprises ex

article in the domestic line, Purchasers are spectfully invited to call and examine. Also-Machine Cards of every description nished at short notice, made by one of the m experienced workman in the country.

WRENTHAM ACADEMY. LISHA ANDREWS begs leave respect

to inform his friends and the public, that has taken the Academy at Wreatham-who every facility will be offered to those who to pursue an English or Classical Education Term commences Oct. 4.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY. JUST Published by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRO No. 50 Cornhill, Boston.

The Fifth Edition of Christian Psalmo comprising Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns bridged; with two hundred and thirty six Sel Hymns, from other authors, and a full and e TURES. By SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D. cents bound single, \$7, 50 a dozen.

The following commendation of this work, ded to a number of others which have been if time to time handed the Publisher, is from Committee appointed by the Massachuselle Geral Association, to advise with regard to any vision or alteration in future editions, and an whose inspection this present edition was plished. It is composed of the Rev. Messrs. W. REN FAY, REUBEN EMERSON, LEONARD WOOD, D. D. SERENO E. DWIGHT and JOHN CODMAN

"The Committee named above, being appea de by the General Association of Massac have examined Dr. Worcester's edition.
Christian Psalmody, & made ourselves acquaed in some measure, with his views and la

"Though it appears to have been from first Dr. Worcester's desire, that his complain and intended improvements should depend der Providence, upon their own ments, in than upon any special recommendation, p a matter of so much public interest & impris-some general testimonial seems to be pro-"It is about five years since the first the of his Christian Psalmody was published;

the FIFTH EDITION is now in the Press. and Societies, and, so far as we have with high satisfaction-and the patronage is

tinually increasing.

** As to the expediency of abridging Dr. Wa Pealms and Hymns, Dr. Worcester seems to been fully aware, that a difference of opand of feeling would exist in the command for this he has provided by preparing tions of Watts entire, according to his go plan for improvement; so that Societies and Cividuals may suit themselves either with Christian Psalmody, or with an improved edit Walts ENTIRE, with or without the Select House

"Without expressing an opinion on the ral question of abridgment, we think it resay, that Dr. Worcester's abridgement are to have been made with great care, and a sacred purpose, that in regard to Christian trine and sentiment, Watts should remain tered and unimpaired.

tered and unimpaired.

"The Selection of Hymns from rational thors, is judiciously made, contains a great ety of metres and as a supplement to he highly valuable.

"The "Key of expression," with which the tions in all their parts & forms are furnished inestimable importance, & has been spoken those best versed in the science of meterms of unqualified commendation. It for a necessary and intelligible guide to the, mance of Church Music, such as can be for no other book. The vast utility of this singing Psalms and Hymns, is as obvious application of musical characters in single application of musical characters in sing The Committee in giving this testinos

tend no disparagement of any other collections or Hymns. Per Order, WARRE

Recently Published, by the same An Dr. WATTS' PSALMS AND HY Entire, i. e. the whole of Watts. To tion has been carefully revised and marks Directions for Musical Expression. \$7,5 Dr. WATTS' PSALMS AND HY

Therty Six well selected HYMNS, not on edition of Watts, many of which warts minself,—the rest by Steele, dridge, Cowper, Newton, Hart, Stennet worth, Scott, Robinson, Gibbons, King Rippon, Jones, Bedome, Grigg, Dom Cruttendon, Fawcett, Lyndall, Green, R Addison, Tate, Huntington, Medley, and many others; by which it will respercived, that Dr. W. has been at green and labor to make an excellent and value and labor to make an excellent and valual lection, and it is presumed it will be found it is \$10,00 a dozen; \$1,00 single.

The SELECT HYMNS, can be be a selected in the sele

parate, stiched in blue paper, leather be 15 cts. single, \$2,50 a dozen; or bear tts. single, \$3,76 a dozen.

SELECT HARMONY, Octave.

taining more than a Hundred Tunes, as taining more than a Hundred Tunes, as Twenty Particular Pieces of approved exc and of a style and character suitable to and private devotion. It has also the Rus of Music and is therefore suitable for Schools. \$5,00 a doz. 50 cents single.

Or Clergymen, and all others, are in that very theral discounts are made from sen price, when 100 or more is purchaster Bindings can be had.

No. 42

Theologic Sermon. the New Theologica livered Se ure.—And This die sin all thy resent circu

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